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ROYAL COMPANY OF ARCHERS.

BY order of his Grace the Duke of Buccleugh, Captain-General, and the President and Council of the Royal Company, his Majesty's Prize is to be shot for, on Burnside Links, upon Monday the 19th of October next, at one o'clock afternoon. The Members to meet at the Archer's Hall, at twelve o'clock, and to march in procession to the field. It is expected, that as many as can will attend, particularly the General Officers.

A new Shooting Uniform is fixed upon by the Captain-General and Council, a pattern of which is to be seen at the Hall, by applying to the keeper.

WM. DUNBAR, } Secretaries.
JAMES GRAY, }

A WOOL-COMBER WANTED,

AT STIRLING.
FOR Combing a quantity of Highland Wool, of a good quality. Any person willing to engage, and whose character can be properly attested, by applying to James Syme, manufacturer there, will meet with proper encouragement.

NOTICE.

THAT the COPARTNERY for sometime carried on in the Grocery Shop at the south-east corner of the Register Office, under the name of BISHOP AND CO. is now dissolved, and the Grocery Business in that shop is carried on as formerly by JOHN MITCHELL.

Edin. Sept. 22. 1789. ALEXr. BISHOP.
JOHN MITCHELL.

By Order of the Honourable the

COMMISSIONERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S CUSTOMS.
THERE is to be exposed to SALE, at the Customhouse, Leith, on Saturday the 26th inst. at twelve o'clock noon, the HULL of the CUTTER NIMBLE, about 120 tons, to be broken up—and the Tackle and Apparel of said Cutter—TWO BOATS, with their Masts, Sails, and Oars, lately employed as the King's Boats at Leith and Borthwick.

THE MARGARETS OF LEITH,

CAPT. JAMES TURNBULL,
Proposes to sail for Campvere in ten days from this date; and from thence to Baltimore in Virginia.
For freight or passage to either of these places, please apply to the Master, at his house in Leith.
Sept. 24. 1789.

AT LEITH—FOR NORTH AMERICA,

The American Brigantine
MEHITABLE AND MARY,
AARON WINGATE Master,
Now unloading at Leith, will be ready in a few days to take a cargo on freight, for any port in the United States, or passengers to Portsmouth in the State of New-Hampshire. She is a fine new vessel, and has good accommodation for passengers.
Apply to Ramsay, Williamson, and Co. Leith.

FOR LONDON,

THE DIANA,
A New Ship,
James Ritchie Master,
Now lying on the berth in Leith Harbour, taking in goods, and will sail the 26th September 1789.

N. B. The Ship is completely fitted for sea, and has very neat accommodation for passengers—one cabin for Ladies, and one for Gentlemen.
The master to be spoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouse Edinburgh, or at his house in Leith.

FOR LONDON,

THE MARY,
JOHN HAY Master,
Now taking in goods in Leith Harbour, and will sail 30th September 1789.
This ship was built on purpose for the trade; is neatly fitted up for passengers, and good usage may be depended upon.
The Master to be spoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh; or at Mrs Hay's, foot of Queen-street, Leith.

AT LONDON—FOR LEITH,

THE GLASGOW,
W. MILLER Master,
Is lying at the Glasgow Wharf, and will positively sail the 3d October.
For freight or passage, apply to the master on board.

GOLFING AT ST ANDREWS.

THE SILVER CLUB is to be played for over the Links of St Andrews, open Wednesday the 7th day of October.
A BALL upon Friday the 9th, as usual.

TO BE LENT,

At the Term of Martinmas next.
FOUR THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS
Sterling, on Heritable Security, and in one sum.
Apply to Edward Bruce, clerk to the signet.

HAMILTON RACES.

To be run for over Hamilton Course, on MONDAY the 5th October 1789,
FIFTY POUNDS, by four years old, five years old, six years old, and aged horses—four-mile heats.

Four years old to carry 7 stone 7 lb.
Five years old, 8 3
Six years old, 8 12
Aged, 9 0

On Tuesday the 6th October, FIFTY POUNDS Sterling, by four years old, five years old, six years old, and aged horses—four-mile heats.

Four years old to carry 7 stone 10 lb.
Five years old, 8 7
Six years old, 8 0
Aged, 9 3

The winner of the first fifty not to be allowed to start for the other.
If any dispute shall arise, to be determined by the Stewards, or whom they shall appoint.

Saddles and bridles included in all weights, and no allowance for warts. No crossing, &c.
The horses to be entered at the house of Mr John Boyes, jun. in Hamilton, on Saturday the 3d October, between the hours of four and six afternoon, to pay two guineas each, to go to future diversions, and five shillings each to the clerk of the course.

Proper certificates to be produced at the time of entering, under the hands of the breeders.

STEWARDS.

The Right Hon. the EARL of HYNDFORD.
Sir WILLIAM MAXWELL of Calderwood, Bart.
ANDREW HOUSTOUN of Calderhall, Esq.

SURGEONS HALL, EDINBURGH,

10th Sept. 1789.

WHEREAS, by an act passed in the last Session of Parliament, for regulating the African Slave Trade, powers are granted to the Royal College of Surgeons to examine and give certificates to Surgeons of ships employed in that trade:—The College do therefore order intimation to be made in all the Edinburgh Newspapers, that they are to set apart the first Monday of every month for the examination of such Gentlemen as wish to apply for their diploma; and that it is desired they will call upon the President previous to the day of examination.

Extracted by
WILL. BALDERSTON CLK.

GLASGOW—Sept. 10. 1789.

ANOTHER General Meeting of the SCHOOL-MASTERS OF SCOTLAND was held this day, about their Augmentation Scheme. The Meeting settled accounts, as formerly, with JAMES WILSON, of the Grammar School, Glasgow, their treasurer, and found in his hands a balance of eight pounds and twopenny three farthings Sterling—received from him a satisfactory account of the proceedings of the Committee—continued the declarations and appointments of last year—appointed next General Meeting to be held at the Grammar School, Aberdeen, upon the third Thursday of June 1790, at ten o'clock forenoon. Those who require further information, are desired to apply, by letters, post paid, to the said John Wilson. This abstract of their minutes is published by appointment of the Meeting.

JOHN WILSON Prefes.
JA. DAVIDSON Clerk.

SUGAR AND RUM.

To be SOLD by auction, within the warehouse of William Sibbald, and Co. merchants in Leith, on Friday the 25th inst. at eleven o'clock forenoon.
ABOUT Eighty Hogheads and Tierces of Fine Scale SUGAR, and Twenty Puncheons and Hogheads of RUM, in bond, just arrived in the Roselle, Robert Liddell master, from Jamaica.
The samples will be shewn, and catalogues delivered the day before the sale.

FRANCE.

The following is a copy of M. NECKER's Letter to the President of the National Assembly, including the Report of the Privy Council to the KING on the subject of the royal sanction:

"Mr President,

"His Majesty's Ministers have thought it their duty to acquaint his Majesty with the nature of the business now entered upon by the National Assembly; and his Majesty, after having examined the report I made of it to the Council, has authorised me to lay the same before the National Assembly, and to submit some reflections, which I respectfully offer to the consideration of the National Assembly, and thus keep the promise I made in my last report, to obey the laws of my duty, and come forward as often as I perceived that by doing so I might be of the smallest advantage to the public. I have the honour to be,

With respect, Mr President,

Your most humble,

And very obedient servant,

Verfailles, Sept. 11. 1789. NECKER."

M. Necker begins the report by lamenting the consequences that might follow only a small majority in favour of the absolute veto, the misapprehensions of the people as to the term itself, and that the word *confiance* had not been used in its stead. He observes, that the present calm of the nation is chiefly due to the influence of reason and of hope, and that it is absolutely necessary to prevent this influence from getting weaker. These considerations, he says, led him to think of a suspensive veto, which might reconcile all parties, and be attended with no inconveniences. He supposes, that the Deputies be chosen for two or three years; that to this period be applied the word *Legislature*, lately introduced into the language, and then asks, if the Monarch might not be allowed to withhold his consent from such laws as he conceived to be contrary to the interests of the State for two consecutive legislatures, and then if the third legislature again voted it, that it should be valid.

M. Necker combats the idea of his Majesty's being prevailed on to refuse his consent to good laws, and observes, that if the final prerogative of an indefinite and absolute veto be of such a nature as that it cannot be used, it is fit only for a place amidst the pomp of

the throne; that a full confidence should exist between the executive and legislative powers; that the prerogative of a negative should not, when used, appear a rash enterprise tending to set the kingdom in a flame, to embarrass and discredit the administration; but a prerogative that might withhold the royal consent from laws susceptible of new examination without fear or danger: that wicked ministers, who wished to throw the nation into disorder, might often make use of the absolute veto, as the means of doing it: that though a King entrusted with an absolute veto might himself prefer a term for the suspension of a law, and after examination consent to it, the Assembly, not knowing how that term might be prolonged, and not willing to part with its first ardour for the measure, would most likely stand up against Government, and troubles of every sort commence.

M. Necker goes on to observe, that the arguments in favour of the absolute veto are taken from the improbability of the King's opposing the wishes of the nation, and from reckoning up all the means that may be employed to oblige him to comply with them. "But," says he, "a relation of this sort between the Sovereign and the nation, a relation in which deference is the effect of fear, is not at all preferable to a limitation that leaves the Sovereign the power of a gentle but useful opposition. It is of the utmost consequence that the consent given, or withheld, be founded on reasons drawn from the nature of the law itself, and not from a momentary calculation of the different dangers that follow a refusal."

"The King of England, adds Mr Necker, enjoys the privilege of an absolute veto, but makes no use of it; and would not dare to use it. Few inconveniences result from such a tacit renunciation, because the Peers are the guardians of the Crown; because the two Houses of Parliament are watchful of their distinct interests; because the English nation is already grown old in the science of Government; because the duration of its Parliament is a long course of instruction; because the Ministers are most of them Members of Parliament; because he who has the most weight, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, is at least the chief guide in matters of finance; because the Parliament sits in London, the capital of commerce, the centre of the most extensive knowledge; because the Parliament is daily enlightened by the luminous circle that surrounds it; and I may add, because the character of the English nation secures it from hasty and precipitate deliberations. The effect of all these circumstances, and of many others, renders the voice of Parliament so conformable to the interests of the nation; or to the exigence of the moment, that the tacit and necessary renunciation of the royal veto never can be injurious to the public interest. But it would not be the same in France, where none of the particulars I have just mentioned are found applicable. As is generally known, the French nation more than any other is susceptible of hasty resolutions; it feels quick, is confident, eager to accomplish, and greedy of distinction. For that perfection of which the nation is worthy, some check is necessary to regulate its career, and not divide its strength. I believe, then, from direct considerations, that it is more necessary in France than England for the Monarch to have the liberty of withholding his consent from laws agreed on by the Deputies of the nation; and yet this liberty would cease to be effective if the King's veto were absolute and indefinite: such a veto would become null in England from the fears of using it; and the good of the State in France requires one of a different sort. It is, then, because the action of the veto would be kept up; because it would be rendered real; because its influence would be preserved, that I am of opinion it would be useful, if it were limited. I think then, Sir, that, directed as you have always been by a real love for the State, your Majesty should not regret the loss of the exercise of an absolute indefinite veto, if you enjoy that of a suspensive one, such as it is now explained: and I believe the difference between the one and the other cannot be placed on a parallel with the risk of disturbing the public tranquillity. It is by means of this tranquillity that you will be able to preserve the hope of seeing the best days of France return amidst the content of the nation. But in the present state of the kingdom, when subsistence, money, the want of subordination in some, the means of resistance in others, and the general disposition of men's minds occasion a thousand principles of fermentation; it is of the first importance to prevent the new disorders that must be the consequence of a division in the National Assembly; since at present it alone, by its unity and perseverance, can bring back the general peace, restore to alarmed France her repose and confidence, and give her august Monarch the enjoyment of that happiness of which he has been so long deprived."

The observations M. Necker adds to this memorial of his Report to the Council, are on the duration of the suspension, or, as it is termed, on the number of legislatures for which the veto shall be effective. "All will be changed," says he, "if you do not let the power of the veto extend to the completion of the second legislature, for the fear of exposing the dignity of the King by the useless appeal in the second instead of the third, would induce Government never to take the chance; but, by exacting the royal sanction in the third, there would result from such an establishment the great and remarkable advantage of bringing the King to give his free consent after the expiration of the second, which he would not fail to do, when that period convinced him the public voice was clearly for the law proposed. And though the royal sanction, if made necessary in the second legislature, or in the third, may both be called a suspensive veto, yet nothing can be more different or unlike in their effect; and the absolute veto itself, with the risk of never using it, would be preferable to a suspensive veto for one legislature, which would likewise never be used, whereas the one proposed might be used, and the dignity of the Crown be preserved unimpaired."

M. Necker goes on to recommend to the Assembly to give the executive power its necessary ascendancy and force, to consider the extent of population and different customs of France; and to avoid placing the Sovereign in the predicament of giving sanction to executive laws he has not approved. Englishmen, says he, those old friends of liberty, would never have been able to keep up their constitution, if the situation of the King had not been made as easy for him as that of the other ranks. I recommend that prudence and moderation which will ensure his equal contentment

here, and afford you all the means that may conduce to the prosperity of the State. My happiness depends on your success. I do not know why I yet place my glory in it; but it is nevertheless true, that I am drawn by every sentiment to share your labours; and should the unhappy moment arrive, when France in mourning mult turn from her high views, overwhelmed in the same calamity, I would far off hide my grief and my regret."

The KING'S LETTER to the ARCHBISHOPS and BISHOPS of his kingdom.

Verfailles, Sept. 6. 1789.

SIR,

YOU know the troubles that delatate my kingdom; you know that bands of robbers and vagrants have dispersed themselves in many provinces; where, unfatished with the commission of all manner of excesses, they have proceeded to excite in the inhabitants a spirit of defection and revolt; and even carried their audacity so far as to counterfeit my orders; so far as to disperse pretended acts of my Council, tending to persuade the people, that, in the attack and demolition of castles, and in the destruction of archives and titles to property, they executed my will. It is thus, that in the name of the Sovereign, born the Protector of Justice; and in the name of a Monarch, who, I can say, has approved himself its constant defender during his reign, they have excited the people to outrages which the most tyrannical oppressor has dreaded to avow. In fine, to augment the disorder, and complete the general calamity, the counterband, supported by an armed force, deltroys with an alarming progress the revenues of the State, and drains those resources destined either to the payment of the most legitimate debts, or to that of the national troops, or to the indispensable expences requisite to the public safety.

This is not yet all; a new species of calamity penetrates my soul with the most grievous affliction. My people, distinguished by the mildness of their manners and character; my people, in some places, happily indeed in few, have taken upon themselves to be the arbiters and executioners of condemnations, that the depositaries of the law, after the most mature examination, had never determined without a secret emotion.

So many evils, so many afflictions, oppress my soul; and having employed, in concert with the National Assembly, every expedient that remained in my power to stop the course of these disorders; warned, by experience, how limited is human wisdom, I design publicly to implore the aid of Divine Providence, in the hope, that the prayers of a whole people will move the Supreme Being, and draw upon this kingdom the blessings of which it has so much need. The sinews of the harvest in most parts of the kingdom, that benefit become so necessary and so precarious, seems to announce, that the protection of Heaven is not yet entirely withdrawn from us; and that to our prayers we shall have to join acts of thanksgiving. Accompany these prayers with the most pressing exhortations; make the people sensible, make all my subjects sensible, that the prosperity of the State, that the happiness of individuals, essentially depend on an exact observance of the laws. The success of violence, and its criminal propensity, is but momentary; all will, on every side, rise against it; and men who violate the social compact, that foundation of public tranquillity, will suffer sooner or later inevitable punishment.

Wealth and possessions are not, nor can they be distributed in equal portions; but, when the rich live without any apprehensions or distrust in the midst of those who are less affluent, their superfluity necessarily reverts to industry, commerce, and agriculture; and, as their enjoyments are bounded by the immutable laws of Providence, they are often less happy than those whose life is occupied by labour, and who are removed from the tumult of the passions. But what you should chiefly recollect to my subjects is, that in assembling around me the representatives of the nation, I have had it principally at heart, to allunge the lot of the people, by every disposition that appears to me reconcilable with that which is due to justice. Already, actuated by the same spirit, the prelates, the nobles, the gentry, the rich men of all conditions, are emulous in the means of rendering the people happier; and to attain this end they have offered sacrifices that could not of right have been exacted from them. Exhort then all my subjects to await with tranquillity the success of these patriotic dispositions; remove, diffuse them from disturbing their progress by insinuations calculated to discourage and deter the well-intentioned. Though all the world should abandon them, I shall yet watch over them; and my people may confide themselves to my protection, and to my love; but never, at any time has there been in their favour so general a concurrence of the wills and affections of all orders of society. Exhort them then to be grateful, and to manifest this sentiment by their obedience to the laws of justice; caution, point out to these good people, the sinners of the wicked, to the end that they may turn from them the enemies of the country; all those who would seduce them to acts of violence; all those who would diffuse them from contributing their part to the public burthen, and thus degrade them from the honourable condition of citizens of the State.

The several imposts which compose the public revenues, shall be examined in course by the National Assembly; those which appear onerous shall be replaced by others, and all shall be successively ameliorated by good management and the regularity of collection. But till that approaching epoch of a general arrangement, all my subjects are equally interested in the maintenance of order; for confusion draws on increased confusion; and often, at such a time, the wisdom of men is unable to remedy the evil in its full extent and to stop the progress of enmity and mutual distrust. I shall make, for the re-establishment of order in the finances, all the personal renunciations which shall be judged necessary or convenient; forasmuch as, not only by the diminution of the pimps or pleasures of the throne, which for some time have been converted for me into bitterness and affliction, but by the greatest sacrifices, I wish to be empowered to reform to my tranquillity and happiness. Come then to my aid: bring to the succour of the State your exhortations and your prayers; I invite you with the most earnest importunity; and I reckon on your zeal and your obedience.



WEYMOUTH, Sept. 13.
THE King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Andrew Snape Douglas, Esq. Captain in his Majesty's Navy.

TOTTENHAM PARK, September 17.
Their Majesties, with their Royal Highnesses the Princesses, set out from Weymouth on Monday morning last, at nine o'clock, and at six in the evening arrived at Longleat, the seat of the Marquis of Bath, from whence they departed yesterday morning, at eleven o'clock, and arrived at this place at four in the afternoon.

WINDSOR, September 18.
Their Majesties and their Royal Highnesses the Princesses Royal, Princess Augusta, and Princess Elizabeth, set out from Tottenham Park at ten o'clock this morning, and arrived here at three this afternoon, in perfect health.

YORK-HOUSE, December 18, 1788.
His Royal Highness the Duke of York has been pleased to appoint Mr Mather Brown, of Cavendish Square, to be Portrait Painter to his Royal Highness.

DUBLIN-CASTLE, September 12, 1789.
The King, by his Royal Letters, having appointed John Amstrong and John Agar, Esqrs; to be of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council of Ireland, they this day in Council took the usual oaths and their places at the Board accordingly.

[This Gazette contains congratulatory Addresses to his Majesty from the Mayor and Burgesses of the ancient Borough of Marlborough—the General Assembly of the Bahama Islands; and to the Queen from the Mayor and Burgesses of Marlborough—and from the General Assembly of the Bahama Islands.]

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

PARIS, September 18.

The determination of the three grand articles of the Constitution, has produced a calm in the hemisphere of politics, such as has not been experienced for many weeks. People seem wholly employed in reflecting on these grand objects, and the consequences they are to produce.

Paris and Versailles are in the utmost tranquillity, though the latter has been again threatened in anonymous hand-bills.

The steps taken by Count d'Estaing, to prevent any future alarm to the National Assembly, has been attended with the most happy effect.

The King likewise appears more tranquil in his countenance, from this great addition to his security. The Queen is with him at Versailles.

Nothing further has passed in the National Assembly, than some more offerings of patriotism for the relief of the state. Two young ladies sent their jewels to a large amount; but declined to be known.

A M. de Guiche, has made a present of 12,000 livres.

It has been ordered, to have a register made of the names of those patriotic persons who have so nobly stood forward in the public cause.

The Duke of Orleans has accepted the command of Generalissimo of the Volunteers of Orleans. His answer to the Deputies of the town was couched in the following terms:

"Gentlemen,
"I accept the title of Generalissimo of the National Militia of Orleans; but under the express condition, that no military operation is made in my name, nor in virtue of any order which may be considered as proceeding from me,—as the military power never ought to act but in the execution of the previous orders given to it by the civil power, constituted according to the law.

(Signed) L. P. J. D'ORLEANS.
The Duke has presented the Militia with a set of colours, with the inscription, "Courage and Loyalty."

A duel has been fought between a Chevalier Bonju and M. Ouvrier, on a political dispute. The one is buried under ground—the other is committed to prison. The former is probably the most happy of the two.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 21.

This morning his Majesty was on horseback by eight o'clock, and took an airing in the Great Park. The Queen and Princesses also went out in carriages.

Their Majesties propose dining at Kew to-morrow.

His Majesty's clemency has been extended to McDonald, one of the two bookellers convicted of exposing to sale obscene books and prints; and he has in consequence been liberated from his confinement in Newgate.

AUTHENTIC PARTICULARS respecting M. MAUPEAU.

September 18, 1789.
On Tuesday evening last, about seven o'clock, Monsieur de Maupeau, son of the Chancellor of France, in a fit of insanity, shot himself in a field near this place: this unfortunate gentleman arrived here from Dieppe the preceding day. His effects, consisting of two elegant watches, two diamond crosses of the order of the Knights of Malta, some valuable trinkets, with two letters of credit on London, for a considerable amount, were immediately secured by Mr Symons, the principal officer of the custom-house here.

Yesterday morning his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, whose tenderness, feeling, and attention, were never more conspicuous than on this occasion, interested himself much about this unfortunate foreigner; and that every thing might be clearly ascertained, in case any future enquiries should be made, as to the real cause of his death, commanded Mr Phillips, (Surgeon to his Household) to open his head, who in the presence of two other Gentlemen of the Faculty of this town, found the ball in the brain on the side opposite to the wound.

His Royal Highness has ordered the particulars of this whole affair to be immediately transmitted to the French Ambassador, and has commanded M. Symons to pay particular attention to the deceased, and not to suffer any steps to be taken relative to the funeral, till his Excellency the Ambassador's answer is received.

On Thursday last, Sir William O'Dogherty, Mayor of Drogheda, and John Forbes, Esq; Recorder, waited on his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Brighton, for the purpose of presenting the freedom of that Corporation to his Royal Highness, which had been voted the 12th of August last. Sir William, in the name of the Corporation, pronounced the following Address:—

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS GEORGE PRINCE OF WALES.

"May it please your Royal Highness,
"We the Mayor, Sheriffs, Burgesses, and commons of the county of the town of Drogheda, re-

spectfully intreat your Royal Highness's acceptance of the freedom of our Corporation, in testimony of our high veneration of your Princely character, and particularly of those sentiments of filial piety, which your Royal Highness so eminently displayed on a late trying occasion, on which it is difficult to determine whether to admire more your Royal Highness's tenderness as a son, or unshaken loyalty as a subject."

To which his ROYAL HIGHNESS was pleased to make the following answer:

"Gentlemen,
"I thank you sincerely for this honourable testimony of your attachment to me, and for your approbation of my conduct on the late affecting and trying occasion.

"You do me no more than justice, when you ascribe to me those feelings and principles, as a son and as a subject, which ever have, and I trust ever will, actuate my conduct, in both those situations, the duties of which it is my most earnest wish long to be in the continuance of discharging."

Friday the ornamented carving on the screen at Carlton House, collected numerous spectators. A trophy of armour unembodied, occupies the centre pedestal, guarded by the Royal Supporters—at a distance, in one of the trophies, a shield appears, charged with a thunder-bolt, and branching lightning! The other side trophy is not yet erected.

DUCHESS OF LANCASTER.

It is worthy notice, that the title of Clarence was given to his Majesty's third son, in preference to that of Lancaster; and the policy of the Minister is obvious. To that Duchy an immense patronage belongs, which, though not too much for the Treasury and Lord Hawkebury, the Minister considered too extensive for a Prince not likely to be subservient to his purposes!

The following intelligence we received from a Gentleman in the city yesterday evening, but which we do not authenticate, though there is probability for the truth of it.

"Fifty thousand Prussians are advancing towards the frontiers of the empire of France, who are to form a cordon or chain. The Prussians are to be followed by 6000 Hessians, and some other troops from the circles of Germany.

"These different troops are destined to prevent the entrance into Germany, of what is called *la qual Francois*, we suppose the fugitive French.

"A large detachment of them, are said to be arrived at Nuremberg and Cologne."

A gentleman, lately arrived in town from Paris, relates, that it is the general opinion there, that France has not yet seen the height of her troubles. The seeming acquiescence of the King, to the public measures, which the Assembly are preparing at the Hotel de Ville, is looked upon as a mere farce. Time and opportunity will certainly alter the Royal resolutions, and may be the means of putting the kingdom in a fresh blaze.

A revolution, similar to that of France, has taken place in Hesse Cassel. The burghers, tired of the tyranny of their Landgrave, and encouraged by the example of their Gallic neighbours, resolved to throw off the yoke of despotism, and assert their liberties and natural rights. In this insurrection the guards deserted their Prince, and joined the citizens, who, it is reported, have taken possession of the Landgrave's treasure, which, owing to the mode of amassing it, by lending troops to foreign nations for large subsidies, is said to have been extremely considerable.

It is generally believed and understood, at Hamburgh, that a general peace between the Porte, Sweden, and the two Imperial Courts, is now very near at hand. It has been even said, that preliminaries are on the point of being signed, but this is not quite so certain. The contending powers, however, certainly wish for a pacification, and none more than the Court of Vienna, which is likely to have other business on its hands, in another quarter, unless affairs should have a more favourable turn.

The following are handed about on the Continent, as the preliminary articles of a treaty between the Russians and Turks, proposed by Spain and her allies; and which, it is said, Great Britain and Prussia are endeavouring with all their power at Constantinople, to prevail on the Divan to accept.

Article I. It not being in the power of the Ottoman Court at present to retake the Crimea, it shall forever remain under the Russian sceptre.

Art. II. Oczakow, and all the territory of its districts, shall be restored to the Turks; but all the fortifications shall be razed, and the town remain open, without walls or gates. Nevertheless, the Porte shall be at full liberty to construct another fortress on the frontiers of Thrace, or at the mouth of the Danube, not far off Varna, to protect and cover its capital.

Art. III. Austria shall keep possession of all she has in her hands at present, viz. Moldavia, with the fortresses of Ciochzin, and also all which has been taken from the Turks in Servia or Croatia. The Court of Vienna shall always be at liberty to exchange the south of Moldavia for that part of Wallachia which Austria possessed from the year 1718 until the peace of 1739, which extends to the river d'Alt, and covers the Banat.

Art. IV. As the Emperor does not wish to aggrandise or augment his possessions on the Danube, the works of the fortresses of Belgrade shall be likewise razed, and this place in future shall only be a free trading town.

Art. V. The fortresses of New Orlova, on an island in the Danube, shall be also destroyed; but the Turks may fortify Widdin, and make it the frontier fortress of their empire.

Art. VI. The Convention concluded between the Emperor and the Ottoman Porte in 1784, shall continue in full force and vigour, and the merchant ships of Austria shall have a free navigation all along the Danube.

Art. VII. The Poles shall be at liberty to choose such form of government as they please, without any foreign neighbouring power intermeddling in their domestic concerns.

Art. VIII. In respect to Sweden, the Convention of 1772, guaranteed by all the powers of Europe, shall form the basis of a treaty and negotiation between Russia and that Court.

An attempt was made to introduce an article, indemnifying Austria and Russia for their expenses of the war; but the Porte declared such an article inadmissible.

On the other hand, it is said, Russia has declared, that if the Porte did not sign the above by the 24th day of August, the sword only should determine the war.

RUSSIA AND SWEDEN.

The last advices from the Sound state, that a report had reached Elsinore, of the King of Sweden having been driven from before Fredericksdam; but that,

in his retreat, he cut off a detachment of the enemy.

Another account stated, that the retreat was a feint, and that the Swedish Monarch, was so well fortified in his hints, that no impression could be made on his troops.

But that his standard acquires new strength every day, is established in every opinion at Copenhagen; and in his camp are a great number of prisoners.

The conduct of Russia towards Denmark, many years since, in regard to Holstein, operates to attach them to the Empress very sincerely, and almost universally;—and therefore very partial accounts are propagated against the Swedish arms.

Advices from Amsterdam, mention, that the loan, which had begun to be negotiated there for a Northern Court, is very suddenly put a stop to, and those persons who had signed their names have been released from their engagements, with thanks.—Sweden has been accommodated from some other quarter, probably the Porte.

The last advices from Guatemala are highly alarming to the Spanish Court: The discontents in South America continued, and the insurrections appeared every day more formidable. To add to their vexation, the Governor of Pensacola has written, that the state of his government is so precarious, that he had thought it his duty to order all strangers to quit the Floridas, and to keep the strictest watch on many who remained.

The French mail which arrived this morning, brings very little of importance. It, however, records the following very curious fact:—

At Bonctable on the Maine, Jean Chevauche Dupont, aged nearly an hundred years, has enlisted into the second company of the Bourgeois militia of that city. As an example to his country men, he has already mounted guard, and performed other military duties, refusing, in this way, a profession he had laid aside for upwards of seventy years. He was present at the defence of Lille in 1703, and at the battle of Malplaquet in 1709. He is extremely robust and vigorous, has been twice married, and has twenty-seven children now living.

A private letter from Paris, bearing the date of the very latest dispatches from thence, says, that in order to obviate the entering into any dubious suits at law, and, at the same time, that no legal claim shall be lost, the National Assembly are appointing a Committee to adjust litigious points; these will consist of eminent counsel, without whose approbation no claims are to be presented before a Court of Judicature.

It is in contemplation also by the National Assembly not to rent out the duties of excise, the produce of which is subject to many variations. This part of the public revenue is to be united with some others of a similar kind, under the immediate management of a general Administration.

RIOT AT TROYES.

The city of Troyes is in the utmost consternation. On the 9th a report was spread that a quantity of rice was poisoned. The magistrates instantly assembled to keep the peace. In vain did the Mayor attempt to satisfy the furious populace that the report was false. A thousand voices exclaimed at once, "He wished to furnish us before, and to-day to poison us." They mounted the steps of the Hotel de Ville, seized the Mayor, dragged him into the street, and dispatched him by a thousand blows. They then fastened a rope about the neck of the lifeless body, and dragged it through an arm of the river, and about the streets. While this tragedy was acting, another party plundered his house and razed it to the ground. Thence they proceeded to the house of M. Bezancon; but some of his neighbours, justly alarmed for their own safety, repulsed them with mulquetry. This was affected the more easily, as the greater number of the rioters were engaged in plundering other houses. Next day the rice supposed to be poisoned was burnt without the city, the populace threatening to burn M. Bezancon along with it, whom they accused as the accomplice of the Mayor. The calm that succeeded this tumult was hardly less alarming than the tumult itself, being considered as the prelude of a fresh outrage.

Another account says, The cruelty shewn to the Chief Magistrate of Troyes is unparalleled in modern history, and more shocking than the executions in Paris. The Mayor was not only dragged by the mob from the seat of justice where he was officiating, and a cord tied round his neck, by which he was led through the principal streets, but on coming to the place of execution, he was first mutilated, then hung up, and afterwards cut in small pieces. He was esteemed a most worthy man, and of excellent character. He was a deputy of Troyes at the meeting of the States General in 1789, and his only crime was a supposed attachment to the King.

When this account came away, the city exhibited a scene of horror scarcely to be imagined—famine, murder, plunder, and popular revolt. In vain did the military and a body of 7000 armed burghers endeavour to oppose; the populace was too numerous and sanguinary. The houses of all the principal Magistrates were pillaged, and their goods and papers thrown out of the windows.

That the National Assembly should have sat so long, and spent so much very valuable time, without taking into their smallest consideration the state of the national tranquillity, is more and more a matter of astonishment.

It is now almost resolved, that the National Assembly shall be dissolved in November next, and letters patent issued early next year for the convention of a regular parliament.

INDIAN SHIPPING.

The Earl of Chesterfield had arrived off the Cape of Good Hope the 14th of June last, all well.

On Wednesday last, Captain Edward Coxwell was sworn in by the East India Company, as commander of the ship Hillsborough, bound to China.

The Queen, Peter Douglas, Esq; commander, will be the first ship dispatched to Bengal this season.

The tonnages of the ships taken up by the East India Company this season, amount together to twenty-six thousand two hundred and seventy-nine tons, viz.

	Tonn.
8 Ships to Bengal,	6370
4 Ditto, Bombay and China,	3520
1 Ditto, Bengal and Benocoolen,	765
1 Ditto, Coast and China,	7561
1 Ditto, St Helena, Benocoolen, China,	1238
1 Ditto, St Helena and ditto,	647
2 Ditto, Bombay,	1603
6 Ditto, China,	4475
51	26,279

The time of sailing of the above ships was not determined last Wednesday, as was expected. The Company have three new ships in their service this season of the burden of upwards of twelve hundred tons each.

Colonel Abercrombie's appointment to the Govern-

ment of Bombay, was with the unanimous concurrence both of the Board of Control and the Court of Directors. The Colonel is the particular friend of Lord Cornwallis, under whom he served in America.

It is a matter of serious consideration to the country to see the daily progress made by the India Company in the accumulation of debt. Though they have been suffered to add to their capital in the course of the last three years three millions of money, which is in reality involving the public so much more, yet they are now practising an expedient of a most ruinous kind.

They have advertised proposals to buy dollars, to be paid for in thirty months.

It is perhaps the first time that a Company thought of the expedient of buying ready money upon credit. It presents also a melancholy prospect to the country, that the moment the convulsed state of Europe pours a quantity of specie into the kingdom, this great embarrassed monopolizer issues proposals to seize upon it, and send it out of the kingdom for ever.

A proprietor of East-India stock having, at the last election for Directors, made a transfer of 500l. to qualify him for a vote, he some time after called upon his friend, and demanded a transfer of his property. The other, with great composure, replied,—"Sir, if you were fool enough to imagine, that I should be guilty of perjury merely to pay you a compliment, you were damnably mistaken. I count it no breach of honesty to punish a man, who wished to make me a villain; and if ever I hear a single syllable from you again on this subject, I shall publish an account of the transaction in every public paper in England, and leave the world to judge which of the two is the greatest scoundrel."

The Bank Directors, on Thursday declared a half yearly dividend of three and a half per cent. Some conversation afterwards took place, relative to the Bank, discounting at four per cent. but no motion was made on the subject.

The Sun Fire Insurance Company are erecting a very handsome entrance to their office in Craig's Court, Charing Cross: it is framed of stone, with the Sun over the door. When finished, it will be a neat and elegant addition to the building.

If Lord Eardley had studied under Mendoza, he could not have managed better in regard to the two patriarchal names:—He first overcame Gideon, and now he has subdued Sampson!

In the course of this week, Silvester Douglas, Esq; of the Navy, takes the Hon. Miss North, daughter of Lord North, by the hand.

It is the general report at the west end of the town, that the Duke of Dorset is to be married next week to Miss Cape, daughter of Lord Hawkebury.

On Monday last died, at his seat at Burbridge, in Surrey, Sir Robert Barker, Bart. many years Commander in Chief of the East India Company's forces in Bengal.

Some memorial is expected from Mr Sheridan's pen to Mrs Greville:—Honoured, while living, with the dedication of the Critic, an epigraph to her who wrote the Ode to Indifference is solicited, now she is no more!

The remains of poor Garrick still continue without any conjugal tribute!—Will Mrs Garrick obligeingly glance her eye on the first couplet of the admired Garrick's Ode on Mr Pelham:—It is

"Let others hail the rising Sun,
"I bow to that whose course is run!"

Should the Emperor of Germany know how often he had been obligingly sent "to that bourne from whence no traveller returns," by some of the English editors, the Imperial Joseph might, with much truth, exclaim with St Paul, "I die daily!"

Mr Burke had his "harvest home" on Saturday, at Beaconsfield. This is a day of jollity and rustic sports, that never fail to cheer the neighbouring peasantry. Sir Joshua Reynolds, Mr Wyndham, and the intimates of Mr Burke, generally attend at this scene of rural felicity, and partake of those social enjoyments, which cheer every look, from his most intimate friend, to the humblest peasant on his estate.

We are happy to say, Sir Joshua Reynolds has acquired strength in the eye least affected; the other, as we before lamented, is gone for ever!

The repairs of the Tower will cost the country an amazing sum: the new wall in the Tower Ditch is of astonishing thickness, and at equal distances counter-foits are constructed to strengthen the wall.—Richmond and security for ever!

Friday afternoon, Mr Grenville came to town for the first time since his indisposition, and received letters at his office in the Treasury, Whitehall, from his Majesty at Windsor Lodge, which he dispatched to the Lord Chancellor, Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Marquis of Stafford.

Saturday, a Cabinet Council was held in the King's council chamber, Windsor Lodge, which was attended by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Duke of Leeds and Dorset, Lord Hawkebury, and Mr Grenville, being the only Cabinet Ministers in or near town.

The Chancellor has very freely declared, that from the completion of affairs in France, the Exchequer must not be pushed any further in England—the people are already too much goaded!

The present King of Sweden has made Gustavus Vasa his guide in his Councils; and Charles the XII. who always rode at the head of his cavalry, appears his model in the field!

When Charles XII. received his death wound, he clasped his hand on his sword; and it was observed the hilt was clenched in his hand when he was dead. Both his glove and sword are viewed this day, at Stockholm, with veneration.

One night last week, the planet Saturn appeared in such a position as to render the ring invisible:—a phenomenon that scarcely occurs once in a century. Our celebrated Herschel was the first who discovered it, and communicated the matter to Dr Heberden.

The Doctor, notwithstanding his advanced age, sat up almost the whole of the succeeding night, to observe this curious discovery.

A letter from Brightwellstone informs us, that the gentleman who shot himself there (as mentioned in our last) was the Chevalier Maupeau; and that the packet from which he threw himself into the sea came from Dieppe. On the first sight of land it was that he made the desperate attempt; and, on being fired by a boat-hook, and taken into the ship, he seemed determined to put his design into execution, but was too narrowly watched to be able to effect it. He had letters of credit upon an eminent banker in the city of London; so that pecuniary embarrassment was not the cause of his death. From some expressions which he dropped, it is probable his character had suffered an imputation during the disturbances in France; and that he had retreated from the danger of popular resentment.

Private letters received by the last packet from Lisbon, dated Sept. 5. mention, that there has been universal joy throughout that city, on account of the re-

Concurs... Court friend... Am... coun... Com... y have... urie of... which... re, yet... it run... to be... thought... credit... coun... Europe... this... falls to... for... the last... cool to... led up... proper... that I... a com... it no... shed to... syllable... an ac... Eng... the two... d half... Some... to the... ion... ed a half... Crug's... with the... a seat... oza, he... the two... on, and... as, Elly... laughter... of the... married... Blackf... ridge, in... Com... forces... meridian's... e living... ne to her... red, now... ue with... ick obl... of the ad... Saturday... and rubb... ring pe... and this... e al enjoy... most ind... itate... he has ac... he other... country... itch is of... counter... Rich... town for... eived let... from his... patched to... daisy, and... the King's... as attend... the Duke... and Mr... ers in or... that from... xcise mult... people are... Gustavus... the XII... appears... round, he... s observed... was dead... is day, at... appeared... ible:—a... centure... discovered... Heberden... age, fat... to, ob... s, that the... tioned in... d that the... o the sea... and it was... on being... the ship, he... execution... to effect it... banker in... arrangement... ne expre... character... urbanes in... the danger... from life... been uni... of the re...

covery of the Hair apparent, the Prince Royal of Portugal, from a severe fit of sickness. Great illuminations and every demonstration of joy were displayed on the occasion, wherein Ambrose Pollet, Esq; Jeweller to her Majesty, had particularly distinguished himself, to the great satisfaction of every citizen and every other inhabitant.

Compare the tardiness of the French National Assembly in settling a constitution, with our Revolution in 1588. King James II. abdicated the Crown the 23d of December, and between that and the 13th day of February following, the Convention Parliament met and modified themselves, the declaration of the Bill of Rights was agreed upon and signed, and a new King and Queen elected and inaugurated; and all this was effected without the least bloodshed, riots, &c.

Where can be the difference? Why, the Convention Parliament of England, seeing the critical situation the public were placed in, did not wait their time in drawing out speculative outlines of government; but, taking the principles of their constitution as they originally were, instantaneously and cordially set about remedying those breaches that had been made in them by arbitrary monarchs. This being done with as much dispatch as the nature and gravity of the business required, the executive government scarcely stood still, and the lesser precautions for restraining the Monarch, and enlarging the liberty of the subject followed of course.

France, like most other countries, is not without a precedent for deposing their Monarchs. Charles the Fat, Emperor and King of France in the latter end of the 9th century, who had no other charge brought against him than being *weak in his intellects*, was solemnly declared incapable of reigning, by an Assembly of French and German Nobles, who deposed him in a Council called by himself at a place near Mentz.

Thus, this unhappy Monarch lost, at one stroke, all Germany, France, and Italy, and was at length reduced to depend upon the charity of the Archbishop of Mentz for the common necessities of life.

Mr Necker, the French minister for Finance, is near 70 years of age. He was but in a precarious state of health when the King wrote for him, to re-instate him in his former office; since that time, what with the additional perturbation of spirits, his life is not likely to be as serviceable to his country as his wishes and his virtues aspire to.

Mr Necker was once a partner in a banking-house in Paris, with the elder Mr Thelluson, the brother of the present Mr Thelluson, and in that capacity, and as a general merchant, has acquired an immense fortune, the just tribute of his talents and industry. He is thought to have added very little to his fortune by his public situation.

What a comfort must it be to General Poole, in the evening of his life, to find an event approaching, which, in his utmost vigour, even he was not able to accomplish! Be the consequence as it may, the Corsicans must partake of French freedom when established—and what is there now to obstruct their total independence?

Extract of a letter from Constantinople, July 21.
“Though the Porte, enraged at the escape of the Chevalier Lombard, have ordered the prisoners to be watched and confined closer than ever, yet there is on a sudden a talk of the enlargement of the Russian minister, who has been confined twenty-three months in the Seven Towers. The new Sultan has, they say, declared upon this occasion, ‘That the custom of treating foreign ambassadors with rigour, only excited amongst barbarous nations; and that, as this nation is not of that number, the custom of confining them in the Seven Towers, in case of a rupture, should henceforth be abolished in this empire.’ In consequence of which the said minister is to be liberated, and sent with all possible ease and convenience to one of the ports in the Adriatic Sea, from whence he may return home.”

PORTSMOUTH, Sept. 13.
The Southampton frigate, Sir Andrew Snape Douglas, is entirely clear, and will be paid off to-morrow by the Commissioner. This officer's ship's company are so attached to him, that they are almost to a man soliciting to enter for the Goliah.

The Andromeda frigate, lately commanded by his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, has undergone a thorough repair, is expected to be commissioned in a few days, and is to be employed in the Channel service, in order that the officers which are to be appointed to her may be at hand when his Royal Highness shall get a flag at the general promotion soon expected, as they received preferment at the Prince's particular request.

Captain Keate, to be Captain.
Lieutenants Mainwaring, — Salt, to be Lieutenants.

Sir Andrew Snape Douglas has assumed the command of the Goliah, at Portsmouth, under his Majesty's express patronage.

New Puffing.—The parish-clerk of Tunbridge Wells, who keeps a lodging-house on the neighbouring hill, entitled Mount Zion, always gives out as the psalm at the commencement of the season, ‘Mount Zion is a pleasant place!—Whenever he changes the psalm, the parishioners understand that his lodgings are occupied.’

OLD BAILEY INTELLIGENCE.

On Saturday the Sessions ended at the Old Bailey. William Dawson, for coining, and ten men and one woman, convicted of burglaries and highway robberies, were sentenced to be hanged. Twelve were ordered to be whipped for petty larcenies. Nineteen were imprisoned for misdemeanours; and forty-one to be transported for seven years.

Those who had been sentenced to die, but who had been reprieved, were brought into Court, and offered his Majesty's pardon on condition of being transported for life. Near forty refused for a long time, and it was not without much intercession, that they could be prevailed upon to accept it. They alleged as a reason for their obstinacy, that a series of sufferings in that wretched place to which they were to be transported, Botany Bay, was far more dreadful than immediate death. One prisoner, in particular, treated his Majesty's most gracious offer with the utmost contempt. He ridiculed the idea of calling it most gracious, and thought that it deserved a quite contrary epithet. For instant death might, he said, put an end to his miseries, while on the other hand transportation to Botany Bay would only add to and lengthen them. He would not have accepted it at all, had not Mr Akerman requested him earnestly; he then only consented, he said, to oblige him.

But there were some whom no intreaty or solicitations could make alter ‘their full purpose.’ Their names were William Davies, Solomon Panlet, John Robinson, George Hayler, James Dorrao, Edward Carruthers, Thomas Weston, and Thomas Wood. They continued firm to the last, and seemed not at all shaken in their resolutions by the Recorder's ordering them to the condemned cell, and telling them he would procure warrants for their immediate execution.

William Watts, one of those who was offered his

Majesty's pardon, on condition of transportation for life, begged leave to say a few words.

In infancy he had, he said, imbibed the principles of Christianity; they taught him not to fly in the face of Heaven, by refusing the offer of his sovereign. He did not mean to refuse it. But there were some circumstances to which he requested the attention of the Court. It would be recollected, that he had always protested his innocence of the crime laid to his charge.

He begged now to say, that his prosecutor was confined in a private mad-house, as he could certify. He was himself satisfied of his infancy at the time he accused him of such an improbable crime as a robbery committed in St Clement's church-yard at five o'clock in the afternoon.

The Recorder told him, he might expect further favour, and recommended him to have his case drawn up, that it might be laid before his Majesty.

This day, at two o'clock, two felons who refused to avail themselves of his Majesty's clemency, by which they had the choice of being transported to Port Jackson, were brought out to the scaffolding before Newgate, for execution.—A third had consented to transportation whilst the preparations were making. Just as the Ordinary was preparing them for the fate they were about to suffer, they released, and agreed to accept his Majesty's conditional pardon.

Glorious uncertainty of the Law—Maria Merri was on Thursday tried at the Old Bailey, upon an indictment for robbing her ready-furnished lodgings. The robbery was proved; the goods found at a pawnbroker's. Maria appeared to be learned in the law, and her defence was this—She denied taking the lodgings, because she rented the whole house for a year certain, in which her landlady had reserved an apartment.—*Ergo*, Maria could not possibly be guilty of robbing her lodgings, she had only robbed the house; now—the law having pronounced it felony to rob ready-furnished lodgings, but having said nothing against robbing ready-furnished houses, Maria was legally acquitted.

PRICES OF STOCKS, Sept. 21.	
Bank Stock, shut.	Ditto Bonds, 100 prem.
3 per cent. red. shut.	South Sea Stock.
Ditto con. 79½ a 2 a 20½	Ditto Old Ann.
Ditto 1726.	New ditto.
4 per cent. con. shut.	3 per cent. 1751.
5 per cent. 118½	New Navy, and Victualling
Bank Long. Ann.	Bills.
Short 1777.	Exchequer bills.
Ditto 1778, 1779.	Lottery Tickets, 15 l. 18 s.
India Stock.	6 d.
Ditto Ann.	Tontine, 107.

WIND AT DEAL, Sept. 20. N. W.

EDINBURGH.

Tuesday, being the Anniversary of their Majesties Coronation, the great guns were fired from the Castle, and the same was observed as a holiday at the Banks and Public Offices.

Yesterday, the following gentlemen were chosen Merchant and Trades Counsellors for the year ensuing, viz.

Messrs. Neil Macvicar,	Merchant Counsellors.
James Cairns,	
Adam Keir,	Trades Counsellors.
Andrew Wood, Surgeon,	
John Milne, Founder,	

FRANCE.

It is truly wonderful, says a correspondent, that, amidst the general commotions by which France is now convulsed almost to its very centre, and when commerce and manufactures must be in the deepest distress; that liberal-minded people should, at the same instant, be so attentive to whatever respects learning or science. The following instance, among many which might be mentioned, will sufficiently evince the truth of this observation. The Medical Society of Paris, on the 14th of February last, offered various premiums for the further improvement of Medicine. Among others, they proposed prizes for essays on the best method of bringing up children by the spoon, when the aid of the breast, from various causes, cannot be obtained. These essays were not limited to those of the French nation alone; but the learned and ingenious throughout all Europe were invited to become competitors. A great number, accordingly, of all nations, wrote upon the subjects. It was observed, indeed, by the Society, that never had any prize question before called forth so many physicians from different countries to become candidates.

The Society, on the 1st instant, examined the merits of their respective productions, and were pleased to adjudge those wrote by the following gentlemen, as worthy to be honoured with their particular notice, and to the prizes which had been offered, viz.

Prize 1. *A Gold Medal*, value 15 l. Sterling, to M. Iberti, M. D. now in Edinburgh, sent on his travels at the expense of the King of Spain. This gentleman is well known in the literary world. He lately wrote, ‘Observations Generales sur les Hopitaux,’ ‘suivies d'un Projet d'Hopital,’ and several other works of merit, in different languages.

Prize 2. was adjudged to M. Jurine, First Surgeon of the General Hospital of Geneva, now residing in that city.

Prize 3. to M. Percy, Surgeon Major of the regiment of Artois, and Member of the Royal Academy of Surgery.

Prize 4. to M. Heroet, A. M. and surgeon of Monfieur, brother to the King of France.

There are now eleven other questions proposed by the same Society to be answered; and for which they have advertised Premiums.

Marriage.—Edward Claverings, Esq; of Barrington, in the county of Durham, to Miss Jacobina Leslie, youngest daughter of the deceased Patrick Leslie Duguid, of Balquhain, Esq;

This morning was married, at Holyrood House, John MacLaren, Esq; late of Jamaica, to Miss Tez, a young Lady of great accomplishments.

Monday last died here, Miss Margaret Farquharson, sister of James Farquharson, Esq; of Invercauld.

On Saturday the 14th current, died at Aberdeen, in an advanced age, Mr John Abercrombie, senior, merchant, and late bailie in that city.

Monday died at Glasgow, in an advanced age, Mr John Cooper, formerly minister of a dissenting congregation in England.

Died there the same day, Mr Matthew Connel, pewterer.

Sunday next, at six o'clock in the evening, a Charity Sermon is to be preached by the Rev. Dr John Touch, in the Chapel of Ease, for the relief of a person, in circumstances of peculiar distress.

Tuesday last, a great deal of business, of various kinds, was gone through by the sitting Magistrate. A long investigation took place respecting the frequent thefts committed upon journeymen-masons, who leave their tools over night in the unfinished houses where they are employed at work through the day. Suspi-

cious having arisen against one of their own number being the perpetrator, he was brought before the Council Chamber, and fully convicted upon his own confession, as well as other proof, that he had, within these few weeks, abstracted during the night-time several iron tools belonging to his brethren. The sitting Magistrate gave him a very proper admonition, and assured him, that nothing could have induced him to inflict a slight punishment but his having a wife and large family of children, the candour with which he confessed the hainousness of his crime, and this being the first offence of which he had been accused. He was sentenced to be imprisoned in the tolbooth for three days.

The same Magistrate afterwards fined a broker for buying a pair of blankets at an under value. They had been stole by the seller from the bed on which he lay in a lodging-house the preceding night. The blankets were also ordered to be restored to the owner, and the broker found liable in every expence attending the search and prosecution. These petty brokers are perhaps the greatest nuisance within the city or suburbs, on account of the facility with which thieves, by their means, get stolen goods disposed of. The Magistrates, much to their honour, have of late been extremely assiduous in repressing their nefarious practices, by inflicting adequate punishments, as often as complaints have been exhibited and proved before them. There were some alleviating circumstances came out in the present case, which prevented the Magistrate from proceeding to that rigour which has been done upon some former occasions.

The reform of vagrants, sturdy beggars, and rolly-polly lads, had become so intolerable of late on Leith Walk, that yesterday the Magistrate issued orders, to sweep off the whole nuisance, and on examining the offenders, two of them, viz. Michael Trevor and John Morrison, being both formerly banished from the city, were sentenced to be wipt on the platform, on the 7th of October next, and again banished, under the usual certification. David Wright was banished, and the rest were dismissed with a suitable admonition.

About twelve o'clock on Monday night, a gentleman was attacked, on his return home, in the head of the Cabotage, by two persons in apparently brown clothes and fouched hats, who, after knocking him down, tore off the left side of his coat, wherein was an inside pocket, containing ten shillings, and a letter-case covered with parchment, in which were a number of accounts. It is strongly suspected that the villains had known where the money and book were kept, as they never attempted to secure or search any other of his pockets.

The gentlemen who aspire to a seat in Parliament are at great pains in having the Town Councils in the Royal Burghs filled up with their friends at the ensuing Michaelmas elections, as, in all probability, the choice of the member of Parliament at the general election will happen in the course of next year at farthest.

On Thursday last, Mr Edward Neilson was ordained minister of the parish of Kirkcubbin, in the room of the late Rev. Mr James Alexander, deceased.

Tuesday last, Mr Kinloch Winlaw was elected deacon convener of the incorporated trades of Dumfries.

At Carlisle latter fair, on Saturday, there was the greatest show of cattle ever remembered.—The demand was slow, but such as sold brought great prices.

Our correspondent, in the Isle of Mann, acquaints us, that the fishery, during the last week, was very plentiful and general in the ports of that island. In Douglas harbour there were not less than three hundred boats yesterday evening; and the quantity of herrings, sold that day, were supposed to amount to 2000 l.—Some boats had been so fortunate as to take up eighty mazes at one haul; which, at 12 s. 6 d. per maze, (the price they sold for) was 50 l. for one night's labour.

Kearley's new publication of the Tax-Tables has the following interesting notes.—“All the Stamp duties are placed together, alphabetically; they extend to upwards of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY articles!”

On Tuesday evening, arrived in the Bay of Aberdeen, the Mehitable and Mary of Portsmouth, from New Hampshire, United States, Aaron Wingate master, with an assorted cargo, consigned to a gentleman in that place, and next day failed for Leith, where she arrived on Monday last. She is the first American vessel that has arrived in this port, since the peace.

Captain Yound of the Agnes, from Jamaica, spoke on the 18th ult. the ship Britannia, Hunter, from Glasgow, for Virginia, lat. 41. s. lon. 47. o. out 33 days; all well.

Captain Holywell of the Ann, from Dominica, spoke on 17th ult. the sloop Grizley, —, from Greenock, four leagues S. 4. West of the Tower of Waterford.

The Neptune, Hall, is arrived at Bolton from Clyde. Monday, a white-iron-Grith in Bridgegate, Glasgow, suddenly dropt down dead while eating his breakfast.

Saturday, the body of a woman was found floating in the Monkland canal.—She had been amissing for several days.

Extract of a letter from Aberdeen, Sept. 22.

The Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened here on Saturday the 19th current, by the Right Honourable the Lord Hailes.

“Anne Napier and Anne Nicol, separately accused of child-murder, petitioned for bailment, to which the Advocate-depute consented; and they were sentenced to be banished out of Scotland for life.”

“Peter Moir and others were accused of deforcing excise-officers, and a sheriff-officer. Peter Moir and Elizabeth Moir were found guilty of the first offence charged, aggravated by circumstances of extraordinary violence. The sentence against them is, That Peter Moir be wipt through the streets of this city, and thereafter banished from Scotland for five years; and Elizabeth Moir to be banished for the same space.”

“James Inverarity was accused, at the instance of his Majesty's Advocate, of committing a rape. The Jury returned a verdict, finding, in one voice, the fact not proven. Whereupon Mr Inverarity was acquitted and dismissed.”

“Andrew Murray was accused of forgery; but the Advocate-depute moved to desert the diet against him *propter*, which was done, and he dismissed.—Which concludes the proceedings of the Court here.”

Extract of a letter from Dundee, September 22.
“On Saturday the 22d of August, the following uncommon phenomenon happened in the parish of Monikie, about seven miles from this place. As I have not seen it taken notice of in any of the public papers, I have no doubt the following account will be acceptable to your readers.”

“The afternoon of Saturday was somewhat cloudy. Thunder was heard at a distance, and rain was expected against evening. Accordingly, about five o'clock, P. M. it was perceived to rain to the westward,

and, before six, a very remarkable noise was heard, as of approaching rain, but a great deal louder than I ever remember to have heard any noise of that kind; several very remarkable clouds were seen, and the rain began to fall in a considerable shower. About the place where I stood, the atmosphere appeared serene, with little or no wind; when, all of a sudden, a smart crack, something resembling the firing of a musket, was heard; whereupon, looking towards the farm town of Weller Denide, about a quarter of a mile distant, (from whence the noise seemed to proceed), I was surprised to behold a large quantity of straw carried to a great height in the air; and coming across a field to within about 100 yards of the place where I stood, it made a sudden stop, and appeared to be quite suspended in the air; but at the same time, it was driven upwards and downwards, and twirled round in circles with amazing velocity. Continuing in that same place, about five or six minutes, it appeared to me at this time as if there had been an extraordinary power of attraction in the circumstances; (but I shall leave this to those who are more fully acquainted with the mysteries of nature, and proceed with my narrative.) Keeping the same direction, it went over a moor where several people were at work; but luckily none were in its way. The astonished spectators beheld the water driven from the moss-pits; in large sheets, to the height of twenty or thirty feet; then breaking with a great noise, it seemed to fall as a shower. After it had passed the moss, it raised a cloud of dust, although the surface of the ground was all over wet, carrying it up in a spiral form, till our sight could follow it no farther.

“At the farm of Weller Denide, it took most part of the roof from off two houses, overturned a large moor of straw, and several other things in its way. The straw was let fall in general above a mile from whence taken up.”

“Where it had its rise I know not. I have heard of it several miles distant, with an account of many strange things done by it; but, in this account, I have confined myself to my own observation, which is not here exaggerated. I suppose its direction to have been within a point of from N. W. to S. E.”

“What was also very remarkable is, that a cloud of a preternatural appearance was observed moving along in the same direction, perpendicularly above it. From the observation of several people who saw it when the straw stopped in the air, as before related, the cloud also appeared to stop at the same time: From the centre to the front of the said cloud, there appeared as it were the index of a clock, twirled like the tail of a serpent, pointing the same track kept by the hurricane. This cloud was observed by many at a great distance from the place where this happened; who were also alarmed with the noise of the wind.”

“I shall only add that, for my share, I never beheld a scene so awfully tremendous; and I was ready to say, ‘How great is he who rides on the whirlwind, and directs the storm!’”

Thermometer and Barometer since our last.			
	Therm.	Bar.	
Monday, Sept. 21. 8 P. M.	54	29.67	
Tuesday, — 22. 8 A. M.	52	29.64	
— 8 P. M.	52	29.57	
Wednesday, — 23. 8 A. M.	51	29.70	
— 8 P. M.	51	29.74	
Thursday, — 24. 8 A. M.	54	29.84	

PRICES OF MEAL—EDINBURGH MARKET, Sept. 22.			
QUANTITIES: 100 Bolls—South Country, 125 Dittos			
Lothian per Boll.	S. Country per Boll.	Price per Pack.	
First, 12 10½	First, 12 0	First, 0 10	
Second, 12 6	Second, 11 9	Second, 0 9½	
Third, 12 3	Third, 11 3	Third, 0 9	

ARRIVED AT LEITH.	
Sept. 22. Elizabeth, Vetcher, from Aberdeen, goods.	
Mary, Scott, from Kigg, soap and wheat.	
23. Charming Peggy, Lawton, from Perth, malt.	
Glasgow Packet, Campbell, from Carlin, goods.	
Love and Friendship, Whyte, from Archangel, goods.	
24. Jean, Napier, from Glasgow, goods.	
SAILED.	
Ellick, Davidson, for Newcastle, goods.	
Generous Mind, Paton, for Dundee, goods.	
Leith Packet, Davidson, for Aberdeen, goods.	
Helen, Cairns, for Hull, goods.	
William and John, Hunter, for Hull, goods.	

CALEDONIAN HUNT.
THE City of Edinburgh give a Purse of FIFTY GUINEAS, to be run for on Leith Sands upon Thursday the 22d of October, in place of a Plate of Fifty Pounds value, formerly advertised by mistake.
By Order of the Prefes, Treasurer, and Council,
WILLIAM HAGGART, Secretary.

WANTED AT MARTINMAS NEXT.
For the Burgh of TAIN, in the county of Ross,
A SCHOOLMASTER, who is well qualified to teach Latin, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Mathematics, and Geography. The salary is 300 merks, besides the usual school-fee. The town being situated in a cheap and plentiful country, a Schoolmaster who would board young Gentlemen, might make handsomely by them. Applications may be made to Thomas Manson, writer in Edinburgh, or to David Ross, Town-clerk of Tain, who will lay them before the Magistrates; and none need apply but such as can produce sufficient certificates of their abilities, good character, and behaviour.

D. MILNE
Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, That he has now moved from Parliament Square to his NEW WAREHOUSES, in that elegant building, the Merchant's Hall, Hunter's Square, west side Tron Church.

D. Milne takes this opportunity of returning his thanks for the steady friendship which he has experienced, and takes the liberty of mentioning, that the usual extensive and fashionable assortment of SILKS and CLOTHS will continue to be kept.

A new parcel of BLACK FRENCH CLOTHS—the excellency of the dye, and fineness of these cloths, rendered them desirable by those Gentlemen accustomed to wear black.

An assortment of rich Irish Tabbinets, Half Tabbinets, and Poulins.

Black Silks, every kind, Bombazeens, &c.

Two Mahogany Counters, three Glass Cases, and some Shelves, to be sold at the old shop.

Edinburgh, Sept. 21. 1789.

GREENLAND SHIPS FOR SALE.
On Friday the second of October next, at twelve o'clock noon, there will be exposed to sale by public roup, at the house of Munro Ross, vintner in Barrowtown, the

THE GOOD SHIP CALEDONIA.
River built, pierced for carrying 300 guns on one deck, and measuring 398 tons, for the bounty, with all her stores and fishing materials, as the presently lies in the Harbour of Barrowtown.

THE GOOD SHIP LEVIATHAN.
Built at Arundel, on the west of England, measures for the bounty 321 tons, with all her stores and fishing materials, as the presently lies in the Harbour of Barrowtown. Ships inventories and conditions of sale, to be seen by applying to Charles Addison and Sons, Barrowtown.

CONTRACTORS FOR TURNPIKE ROADS WANTED.

THE Trustees for the Turnpike Roads within the district of DALKETH, being resolved to put the Turnpike Roads in a sufficient state of repair—Notice is hereby given to contractors who may be willing to undertake the repair of the Turnpike Road, between the Gibbet Toll Bar, near to Edinburgh, and the extremity of the country near to Deanburn Bridge; and of that branch of the Turnpike Road in said district, leading from the Dalketh road by Prestonfield and Niddry, to the Muffelburgh road near to Hailes; and also the repair of the cross roads connected with these great roads. The Trustees propose, that the Road from the Gibbet Toll Bar to Dalketh, and the above Branch from the Dalketh Road towards Muffelburgh, shall be put into a sufficient state of repair in the first place, in the following manner, viz. from the Gibbet Toll Bar to the first Mile-stone, the road to be 44 feet in breadth, metalled 10 feet broad, the materials on the road included. From the first to the second Mile-stone, 30 feet in breadth, metalled 24 feet broad, the materials on the road included. From the second to the third Mile-stone, 27 feet in breadth, metalled 20 feet broad, the materials on the road included. From the third to the fourth Mile-stone, 27 feet in breadth, metalled 20 feet broad, the materials on the road included. From the fourth to the fifth Mile-stone, 27 feet in breadth, metalled 20 feet broad, the materials on the road included. From the fifth to the sixth Mile-stone, 27 feet in breadth, metalled 20 feet broad, the materials on the road included. From the sixth to the seventh Mile-stone, 27 feet in breadth, metalled 20 feet broad, the materials on the road included. From the seventh to the eighth Mile-stone, 27 feet in breadth, metalled 20 feet broad, the materials on the road included. From the eighth to the ninth Mile-stone, 27 feet in breadth, metalled 20 feet broad, the materials on the road included. From the ninth to the tenth Mile-stone, 27 feet in breadth, metalled 20 feet broad, the materials on the road included. And that Branch of the Road from the Dalketh Road towards Muffelburgh, in manner following, viz. the first Mile to be 20 feet in breadth, metalled 14 feet broad. The second Mile to be 27 feet in breadth, metalled 20 feet broad. From the third Mile to be 27 feet in breadth, metalled 20 feet broad. And the fourth Mile to be 27 feet in breadth, metalled 20 feet broad. All the metalling to be 12 inches deep in the sides, and 12 inches deep in the middle, the materials on the road included.

The Trustees propose that the undertakers shall begin their repairs how soon the weather will permit after the ensuing winter; and that proper materials may be preparing in the mean time. It is therefore expected, that those who propose to contract, will, in their estimate, specify the time against which they will undertake to have the above two parts of the said Turnpike Road put in sufficient repair; and likewise they will specify the time against which they will undertake to put the remainder of the said Great Turnpike Road into a sufficient state of repair, from Dalketh to the extremity of the County of Edinburgh, or Deanburn Bridge. Any persons willing to contract for the above Roads in the manner before specified, may lodge estimates for the same with Mr. Mitchell, Nicholson Street, Edinburgh, between the 10th and 15th of October next; and the Contractors will have it in view, that the Great Turnpike Road from Gibbet Toll Bar to Deanburn Bridge, is to be widened in all such places which can admit thereof.

The Trustees upon the post road leading from Clockmill, by Muffelburgh, to the extremity of the county of Edinburgh, near Deanburn Bridge, are resolved to put that road in a sufficient state of repair, and desire that an estimate of the expense thereof, and also an estimate of the expense of forming and making a turnpike road from Bernard Street in Leith, through the Links, by the toll-bar lately erected near Seaford, till the same joins the post-road, at the end of the Long Sands, may be given in as above, between the 10th and 15th of October next.

After putting these different roads in a sufficient state of repair, the estimates may further specify what annual sum will be required by the undertakers for keeping the said roads in the like sufficient repair for a term of years, it being understood, that, after the said roads shall be put in a sufficient state of repair, the materials shall be kept on an equal thickness, during the whole term of the contract.

By order of

The Commissioners of Supply for the Shire of Fife.

NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned, agreeable to the standing orders of the Hon. House of Commons, That application is intended to be made, in the next Session of Parliament, for leave to bring in a bill for making and repairing, and erecting Turnpikes, and levying Tolls upon the following roads within the county of Fife.

I. The road from Newmill-bridge, by Foodie's-mill, Inverkeithing, Aberdour, Kirkcaldy, Galloway, and Cameron-bridge, to Crail—leading through the parishes of Torryburn, Carnock, Dunfermline, Inverkeithing, Dalgety, Aberdour, Burntisland, Kinghorn, Abbotshall, Kirkcaldy, Dyarl, Wemyss, Scoonie, Largo, Newburn, Kilconquhar, Carnbee, St. Monance, Pittenweem, Anstruther Wester, Anstruther Easter, Kilsenny, and Crail.

II. The road from Newmill-bridge, by Dunfermline, the Grofskirk, and Auchtertool, to Kirkcaldy, to branch off to Charlstown and Limekilns, by Crofsford, Cavel, and Lady's-mill—leading through the parishes of Torryburn, Carnock, Dunfermline, Inverkeithing, Beath, Dalgety, Aberdour, Auchterderran, Auchtertool, Kinghorn, Abbotshall, and Kirkcaldy.

III. The road from Dunfermline to the extremity of the county of Fife, joining the county of Perth—leading through the parishes of Dunfermline, Carnock, and Saline.

IV. The road from Plasterers to North Queensferry, by Kinglassie, Auchterderran, and the Kirk of Beath—leading through the parishes of Markinch, Leslie, Kinglassie, Auchterderran, Ballingray, Beath, Dalgety, Dunfermline, and Inverkeithing.

V. The road from Kirkcaldy northwards till it joins the road from the Plasterers to North Queensferry—leading through the parishes of Kirkcaldy, Abbotshall, Auchterderran, Kinglassie, and Leslie.

VI. The road from Kirkcaldy, by the New Inn, Cupar, and Pitullo, to Dundee water-side—leading through the parishes of Kirkcaldy, Dyarl, Kinglassie, Markinch, Falkland, Kettle, Cule, Ceres, Cupar, Dairie, Leuchars, Ferry, Forgan, and Balmerino.

VII. The road from the New Inn, by Falkland and Strathmiglo, to the extremity of the county of Fife, joining the county of Perth, and to branch off to Newburgh by Sheils-hedge—leading through the parishes of Markinch, Falkland, Auchterderran, Strathmiglo, Newburgh, Flink, Abdie, Dumboig, Monymuel, Colliest, and Kettle.

VIII. The road from Cupar, by Rainesford and Lethem, through Kenoway, to Cameron-bridge, where it joins the great road from Newmill-bridge to Crail—leading through the parishes of Cupar, Ceres, Cule, Largo, Scoonie, Kenoway, and Wemyss.

IX. The road from Cupar, by Callinch-bridge, to Balcarra, where it joins the great road leading from Newmill-bridge to Crail, to branch off by Lathockar-bridge to Crail—leading through the parishes of Cupar, Ceres, Cameron, Kilconquhar, Carnbee, Denning, Kingburns, and Crail.

X. The road from St. Andrew's, by Dairie-bridge, Cupar, and Strathmiglo, to the extremity of the county of Fife, joining the county of Kinross, and to branch off by Lethem and Newburgh, to the extremity of the county of Fife, joining the county of Perth—leading through the parishes of St. Andrew's, Dairie, Cupar, Monymuel, Colliest, Auchtermuchty, Strathmiglo, Dumboig, Flink, Abdie, and Newburgh.

XI. The road from St. Andrew's, by Guard-bridge, till it joins the great road from Kirkcaldy to Dundee water-side at Cronfinnair—leading through the parishes of St. Andrew's, Leuchars, and Dairie.

XII. The road from Dundee water-side, by Guard-bridge and Denhead, joining the road from Cupar to Balcarra at Raderny-ground, and leading through the parishes of Forgan, Ferry, Leuchars, St. Andrew's, and Cameron.

JO. HORSBRUGH, Clk.

CUPAR, Sept. 8. 1789.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN ROBERTSON, and sold at his Printing-House in the OLD FISH-MARKET CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in. This Paper is regularly published every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday.—Price of a single Paper 3d.—2s. 6d. yearly when called for.—2s. 9d. delivered in Town—and 2s. 14d. sent by Post.

MEETING OF CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of ARCHIBALD KNOX, late Merchant in Edinburgh, are desired to meet by themselves, or by their deors properly authorized, in John's Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Monday next the 28th instant, at one o'clock afternoon, upon matters of importance will be laid before them.

It is entreated, that the creditors would bring with them a distinct note of the debts due them severally, and how constituted, that the amount of the whole debts may be ascertained.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS OF HUME AND BLACKBURN Merchants in Edinburgh, as a Company and as Individuals.

THAT at a meeting of these Creditors held upon the 23d. inst. for the purpose of choosing an Interim factor upon the estates under liquidation, Thomas Scotland writer in Edinburgh was unanimously elected to that office, whereof he accepted; and the meeting did at the same time fix Wednesday the 4th day of November next at twelve o'clock noon, within John's Coffee-house, for the general meeting of Creditors, in order to choose a trustee.

Since the nomination of the Interim factor, he has applied to the Sheriff of Edinburgh, craving him to appoint the periodical days for examination of the bankrupts, and others connected with their business, who has fixed Wednesday the 30th of September next, and two o'clock afternoon, within the Sheriff's Clerk's Office, and at two o'clock of each of the three succeeding Wednesdays, at the same place for the above purposes.

Of all which this public intimation is given in terms of the statute.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS OF DANIEL CAMERON, Merchant in Inverness.

DONALD MACPHERSON, merchant in Inverness, the surviving trustee on the sequestrated estate of the said Daniel Cameron, finding it inconvenient, on account of the death of his colleague Mr. Ross, to continue any longer in the management of the trust estate, he called a meeting of the Creditors, to be held at Inverness upon the 5th day of September current, to accept of his resignation; and a meeting having been accordingly held that day, Mr. Macpherson himself was elected sole trustee: He therefore hereby requests all those who have not hitherto lodged their grounds of debt and affidavits with the trustees, to lodge them with him, on or before the 26th day of March next 1790, otherwise they will not be entitled to any share of the second division of the effects among the Creditors.—He likewise requests that those who are due the estate of the said Daniel Cameron, will forthwith make payment thereof to him as trustee, to prevent prosecutions for the same.

LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF BERWICK,

To be SOLD by Private Bargain,

THE Lands and Estate of BASSEDEAN, with the Teinds, lying in the parish of Westruther, and shire of Berwick.

This estate consists of three farms, the yearly rental whereof is 1681. Sterling. It holds of the Crown, and is rated in the Cesh books of the county at 60s. 14s. 7d.

It is pleasantly situated on the south side of the high road between Norton and Greenlaw, and is about five miles from the burgh of Lander, five miles from Greenlaw, and thirty-two miles from Edinburgh. The lands are capable of great improvement, and there are advantages that may be very useful to purchasers, which will be communicated.

The title-deeds are to be seen in the hands of Andrew Carmichael, writer in Edinburgh.

Persons inclining to purchase, may apply to General Hamilton, at Mordulow, near Hamilton, or to the said Andrew Carmichael, either of whom have power to conclude a bargain.

ESTATE OF BALERNO.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE BARGAIN,

Between and the 14th of October next,

THE Lands and Estate of BALERNO, lying in the parish of Currie, comprehending the farm of Newmill, consisting of 96 acres of arable land, upon the turnpike road between Edinburgh and Lanark, beginning at the six mile-stone, valued at 1231. Sterling.

ITEM, The Easter Mill, now converted into an elegant and extensive paper mill, with the mill lands, 11 acres 1 rood and 27 falls—rent whereof, on a 57 years lease after Martinmas 1788, is 80s. and after the expiry, for 29 years longer, at the rent of 145l. yearly, if the present tenants, who have laid out great sums in building and machinery, or their successors, require such renewal.

ITEM, The Wester Mill, now a corn, and two Barley Mills, with the Millraces. This mill is newly built, and, with the mill lands, about 5 acres and 34 falls, is valued at 401. yearly.

ITEM, The lands of Townhead of Balerno, lying contiguous to the lands of Newmill, on the south side of the Water of Leith, consisting of 128 acres 3 roods 6 falls of land, with 171 acres 1 rood 1 fall of mill ground, and the Barley Mill of Balerno, with sundry other houses in the town of Balerno; the whole valued at 1821. 17s. 5d. yearly.

The whole subject to annual deductions of 61. 6s. 2d.

In case the above subjects are not sold together, they will be sold in the following order:

LOT I. The farm of Newmills, on the north of the road, valued at 107l. yearly.

LOT II. The Wester Barley Mill, with the Mill Lands, and the Park called Leith Side, of 10 acres 3 roods and 24 falls, valued in whole to 561. 7s. 1d. yearly.

LOT III. The Paper Mill, with the mill lands—rent 80s.

LOT IV. The lands of Townhead of Balerno, valued at 1821. 17s. 5d. Sterling. In this lot are some good situations for mills on the water of Beverly, and fine free stone Quarries, now of great esteem in the city of Edinburgh.

The lands will be shown by Alexander Henderson, servant at Newmill.

The progress of writs and plan of the grounds to be seen in the hands of Andrew Carmichael, writer in Edinburgh, who has power to conclude a bargain.

In case the above lands are not sold, they will be let in tack for 19 years after Martinmas. Any person inclining to take a tack of all or any part of the lands, or barley mill, may apply to Alexander Reed of Rathobyres, the proprietor, at Ratho.

LANDS IN BERWICK-SHIRE.

TO BE SOLD by private bargain, THE ESTATE of HOUNDWOOD, situated in the parish of Coldingham, consisting of one thousand one hundred and sixty-six acres, or thereby, the yearly rent whereof is betwixt 400l. and 500l. Sterling, and the public burdens amount to 21. 9s. 7d. 4-12ths. The lands hold of the Crown, and are valued in the cess-books of the county at 720l. 6s. 3d. which nearly affords two freehold qualifications.

There is upon the estate a pretty large and lodgeable mansion-house, with good offices. The farmsteads are mostly new covered with tile, and in good repair. There is a considerable deal of valuable planting and natural wood upon the estate, and its neighbourhood abounds with game. It is delightfully situated upon the water of Ewe, nearly a post-office, and within a few miles of the town of Dunfermline, and the seaports of Berwick and Eyemouth, where lime and every other means of improvement may be had reasonably. About 100 acres near the house are highly improved and substantially inclosed, as also some other parts of the estate, with thorn hedge, and surrounded with belts of planting, which thrive remarkably well; and the whole is capable of great improvement.

There is a brick and tile work, a corn, barley, and flour mill, upon the premises. The proprietor has right to the teinds, and the title-deeds are clear and distinct.

For further particulars, apply to Keith Dunbar depute-clerk of Session, Edinburgh, or to William Dunbar, Esq. of Houndwood, who will show the lands.

HAWICK TRYST

FOR BLACK CATTLE, HORSES, & DRAUGHT EWES, Is on the 19th, 20th, and 21st of October 1789.

OWNERS of Cattle at liberty to sell them on Hawick Common, gratis, one night for each day they show them in the market. Sellers pay no custom.

Not to be repeated.

TO BE LET,

And entered to at Whitfunday, THE DWELLING-HOUSE, being the fourth storey of Fisher's Land, Lawn-market, presently possessed by Miss Seton, consisting of seven fire-rooms, besides kitchen, closets, and other conveniences, with garret and cellar.

Apply to Mr. Coupar, upholsterer, opposite Blackfriar's Wynd.

TO BE LET,

And entered to at Whitfunday, THAT LODGING or DWELLING-HOUSE at the Abbey-hill, with Office-houses and a back Area or Garden, all sometime possessed by the late General Skene, and now by Mr. Lauder of Carlisle.

The house is commodious, and the offices consist of a stable, hay-loft, coach-house, granary, cellar, &c. The stable is fitted up with stalls for seven horses, and the cellar with cisterns.

The back area or garden, in which is a pump-well of very fine water, contains about three fourths of an acre of ground, and is stored with fruit trees.

For further particulars, enquire at James Thomson, writer to the signet, Hanover Street.

FARMS IN ROXBURGHSHIRE.

To be LET for such number of years as shall be agreed on, and entered to at Whitfunday 1790.

THE LANDS of KERMAINS, the EAST MAINS NETHERTOWN and NEWTON of ROXBURGH, and the MILL, and MILL-LANDS of ROXBURGH, all lying in the parish of Roxburgh.

These farms consist of arable and pasture land, are well adapted to turnip culture, and are capable of great improvement. They may be let either as occupied by the present tenants, or in a different manner, as shall be agreed on between the proprietor and offerers.

Further information may be obtained, by applying to Mr. Erskine clerk to the signet, Edinburgh, or Mr. Kerr, Commissioner for the Duke of Roxburgh, at Broomlands, near Kelso, to either of whom the persons inclining to take the farms may address their proposals. The baron officer residing at Barns Loanhead will show the farms.

INTIMATION

To Builders in the City and Suburbs of Edinburgh.

THAT although by an act of Parliament made in the 1698, for regulating the manner of building within the City of Edinburgh and Suburbs thereof, it is enacted and ordained, that no house thereafter to be erected there should exceed five storeys in height, from the pavement in front thereof; yet several Builders having for some time past, either totally disregarded said act, or attempted by different ways to evade the same, a prosecution was lately brought against the Builders of a tenement at the end of the South Bridge, the result of which was, its being first found by the Sheriff, and afterwards by the Court of Session, that the act of Parliament was still in force, and that it extended to the buildings in the Suburbs, as well as within the Royal City or Suburbs: That a simple garret roof will only be allowed to such tenements as are the full height of five storeys, and that no tinnapies, projections, French roofs, or short legs and long, as it is called, will be permitted in any building that consists of more than four storeys from the pavement or caudeway.

WILLIAM SCOTT, Procurator Fiscal for the County.

WILLIAM SPROTT, Procurator Fiscal for the City.

HORSES TO BE SOLD.

THE EARL OF GALLOWAY having parted with the extensive Grazing grounds of Baldoon, which he had partly for breeding Horses, means to expose to Sale, by public auction, at Garliestown, on Monday the 5th October 1789, his whole STOCK of HORSES that were on said lands, consisting of a number of very fine English breeding Mares, covered this season by Membrino, Merry Bachelor, and Ark: Also a number of exceeding fine young Horses and Foals got by the above Horses: Likewise to be Sold, the said Horse Merry Bachelor.

They may be viewed at Galloway-House any day before the day of Sale.

The Roup to begin at 10 o'clock forenoon.

COUNTY LOUTH, IRELAND.

A BANKRUPT'S SALE.

By Order of the ASSIGNEES of JER. VICKERS & CO. To be SOLD by Auction, by PAT. MARSH, at the Royal Exchange of the city of Dublin, on Thursday the 8th of October 1789, at two o'clock.

TWO THIRDS, undivided shares, of an extensive and profitable MANUFACTORY of MUSLINS, CAMBRICS, &c. situated within one mile and a half of Dundalk, (a good sea-port) in a delightful valley, on the banks of a beautiful river, and in the heart of one of the most fertile and industrious counties in Ireland. The Dwelling-house, the Houses for Manufacturers, Boiling-house, Warehouse, Office, Drying-house, Calender, and Finishing house, are nearly new, mostly slated, in perfect order, and actually employed. The bleaching grounds are extensive and convenient. The resident tradesmen pay more than the yearly rent.

In order to prove the trade highly productive, it is necessary to mention, that the original stock was 6000l. and, on the last settlement of accounts, (which is to be made every first day of January), the capital amounted to 10,400l. after deducting all expenses, bad debts, &c.

The partnership was first formed in May 1784, for seven years, at the expiration of which (should any of the partners wish to retire) the buildings, looms, (of which there are eighty-five), machinery, &c. are to be fairly valued, and paid for by the remaining Partners.

The chief article manufactured is simply protected by high duties on its importation; and the Parliament of Ireland grants a bounty on all that is manufactured here.

On examination it will be found (in proportion to its extent) as profitable, and in every respect as well circumstanced, as any in either kingdom.

It will positively be sold the above day, if not previously disposed of by private contract.

Further particulars may be known, and every information given, by applying to Alan Bellingham, Esq. or Mr. Francis Bennett, assignees; or Mr. Pat. Marsh.

DUBLIN, Aug. 4. 1789.

ESTATE IN AYRSHIRE TO BE SOLD.

THE Lands and Estate of SUNDRUM, lying in the parish of Colinton, and shire of Ayr, and within four miles of the town of Ayr.

The present free rent of this estate is above 700l. Sterling, and will rise considerably upon the expiry of the present lease. It consists of about 1400 Scots acres.

There is above 100 acres of natural wood, mostly oak, great part of which is at present fit for cutting, and if properly distributed into hags, wood to the value of 150l. annually might be cut, without diminishing the value.

There is besides about 50 acres of thriving plantations, which are already of value, and add greatly to the beauty of the estate.

This estate is finely situated, has many natural beauties, and as the grounds are already properly dressed and laid out, and the plantations all thriving, a purchaser would be put to no expense in making it a complete place.

For further particulars apply to Francis and John Anderson, writers to the signet.

CUMBERLAND BUSH INN,

IN THE CITY OF CARLISLE,

Lately occupied by Mr. WILLIAM HOW.

MR. HOW with gratitude returns his most sincere thanks to the Public, for their many favours conferred upon him, and, at the same time, begs leave to inform them, that he has retired from the said inn, on account of his bad state of health, and has let the same to James Fairbairn, who has, for several years, been butler and house-steward, &c. to William H. Maxwell Constable of Everingham, in the county of York, Esq. and who, he doubts not, will conduct the business in such a manner as to merit a continuation of their favours.

JAMES FAIRBAIRN takes this opportunity to inform the Nobility, Gentry, travellers, and others, That he has entered to the above inn, which he is now refitting, as conveniently and completely as possible, for their reception, and where he humbly solicits for a continuation of their favours, and of the public in general, which he will ever studiously endeavour to merit by a strict attention to render every thing in his power as agreeable and convenient as possible.

SALE OF KENNETPANS DISTILLERY,

BY ADJOURNMENT.

Up for Sale L. 5000 Sterling. To be SOLD by public auction, within the Royal Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 7th day of October 1789, at one o'clock afternoon.

THE DISTILLERY of KENNETPANS, including the Distillery Utensils, with the Dwelling-house, Office, Malting, and whole other Buildings and Grounds connected therewith.

The situation of this distillery is truly eligible, being on the banks of the river Forth, with the advantage of a commodious harbour close adjoining. The work and offices are all in excellent order, and there are on the premises a complete steam engine, with two other mills for grinding grain. There is likewise abundance of coal, wood, lime-stone, and free-stone, in the neighbourhood, which, with many other local advantages, render the whole a most desirable purchase.

If the Distillery shall not be sold on the day above mentioned, there will be exposed to sale, at Kennetpans, on Wednesday the 21st October 1789, at eleven o'clock forenoon.

The whole COPPERS, STILLS, WORMS, and other UTENSILS (some fixtures excepted) belonging to the above distillery of Kennetpans.—Catalogues will be had ten days preceding the day of sale, by applying to

Mr. David Sandeman, merchant, London,

Alexander Colville, auctioneer, Edinburgh.

The articles themselves may be seen previous to the sale by applying to Mr. John Stein at Kennetpans; and for further particulars, apply to James Craig, merchant in Edinburgh; or to Robert Boswell, writer to the signet.

LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF KINCARDINE.

To be SOLD by public roup.

By warrant of the Court of Session,

THE following parts of the Lands and Barony of PHESDO, consisting of the Farms of Pittanmoss, Stannishaug, Dronamyre, and Gallowhillock. These lands lie in the parish of Fordoun, and in the most populous and fruitful part of the county. Limestone may be had for improvement at the distance of six or seven miles, and the convenience of excellent post-roads between the above farms and the town of Montrose, a good sea port, renders the conveyance of every article easy. The yearly rent of the above lands, as proven in the process for a warrant to sell, is about 199l. Sterling; but the leases on all the farms are now expired, and a very considerable rise of rent will be got on new leases for nineteen years, particularly for the farms of Pittanmoss and Stannishaug. These lands hold black of the Crown, and amount to upwards of 300l. Scots of valued rent, and the teinds are valued.

The day of roup will be afterwards advertised; meantime, persons wishing for further information, may apply to Thomas Brodie, writer to the signet, South Hanover Street, Edinburgh, or to Thomas Stewart, town-clerk of Montrose. Robert Turner, ground officer at Phesdo, will show the grounds.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE BARGAIN,

THE Lands and Estate of CUMLEDGE, lying within the parish of Dunfermline and county of Berwick. The lands lie contiguous, and are all substantially inclosed and subdivided.

The dwelling house, which was lately built, it situated upon a rising ground, commanding a beautiful and extensive view of the Whitewater and adjacent country. The estate lies within a mile and a quarter of Dunfermline, a market and post town; it is situated upon the banks of the Whitewater, in which there is abundance of salmon and trout; it is in the middle of a fertile and populous country, where, and in the neighbourhood, there is plenty of game.

The lands are very highly improved, and the greatest part of them were laid into grass eight years ago; since which time they have been pastured, and are in the very highest condition. There are at present two mills upon the premises, copiously supplied with water from the Whitewater, which may remain as they now are, or they may be converted into mills for cotton or woollen cloths, there being large falls and abundance of water at all seasons of the year; besides, there is ground upon the sides of the river very fit for a bleachfield, which may be made there with every prospect of advantage to the proprietor.

This estate consists of about 300 acres; and putting a moderate value upon the lands out of lease, the rental of this estate will exceed considerably L.200 Sterling yearly.

The rental, title-deeds, and plan of the estate, are in the hands of Isaac Grant, writer to the signet; and to him intending purchasers may apply, as he has authority to conclude a sale; and Alexander Chrystie, writer in Dunfermline, will also give information about particulars.

COUNTY OF AYR.

To be sold by public auction, on Friday the 16th of October next, within the house of William Dunn, inn-keeper in Ayr, between the hours of twelve and two o'clock afternoon.

THE Lands of GREENVALE, consisting of 705 acres or thereby, including 17 acres of planting, lying in the parishes of Dreghorn and Irvine, and three of Ayr, about three miles east from the burgh of Irvine, on the road between that and Glasgow. They are all arable, and in the highest order, presently occupied by the proprietor, but if let to a tenant on a nineteen years lease, would yield a rent of 21. Sterling per acre.

There lies on the premises an elegant modern house with suitable offices, fit for the accommodation of a genteel family, beautifully situated on the banks of the water of Annoch. The plantations and pleasure ground are laid out with much taste.

The lands hold of a subject superior, for payment of an yearly feu-duty of 18l. 8s. 8d. Sterling—they pay no tithe.